Becoming at last so great an annoyance, an expedition was fitted out to march against and break up their camps.

As it was essential that this expedition should be entrusted to the command of a well tried and efficient off-ser, Major General Berron was selected to take charge of

THE EXPROSTION This expedition—comprising the First and Second brigades of the Second division, Thirteenth army corps, Brigadier General Vandever and Col. H. M. Day com-manding: Batteries B and F, First Missouri light artilery, and a battahon of cavairy, under the command of Major Montgomery—succeeded in leaving Champ de Mars on the morning of the 5th inst.

brave and experienced soldiers, who were ready to un-dertake any movement, no matter how formidable in

doubt as to the success of the expedition.

We proceeded quietly on our way without any adventure, and reached Morganzia, twenty-ave miles above

Fort Hudson, on the evening of the 6th.

Early on the morning of the 7th a force under the d of Colonel Day, consisting of the First brigade (twelve hundred men), two sections of artillery and battaion of cavalry, Major Montgomery, started, with instructions to proceed as far as practicable in the direction of the Atchafalaya, and reconneitre the country.

THE ENERY DISCOVERED—RUTREAT AND PURSUIT. This expedition was sent out to feel the enemy and secretain their whereabouts. They had proceeded but a short distance when they encountered a considerable after firing a few voileys, retreated. An exciting cavalry and pursued them several miles; but the enemy, from their superior knowledge of the country, managed to es care, but not be ore several of their number were either

We met with nothing from this time to relieve the mo notony of a march until about three o'clock in the evening when, about five or six miles from the Atchafalaya,

Our cavalry immediately charged upon them, and as the Ninety first and Ninety-fourth (Colonel McNulty and Major Day communiting) advanced in line of battle they were, after a brief contest, repulsed.

A series of skirmishes now ensued, in which artillery as brought into play. The enemy was chased a di tance of five miles, with varied success, which resulted finally is driving the guerillas across the Atchafalaya to their main hody

The determined resistance of the rebels and the perse vering valor of our gallant Westers volunteers made these little fights some of the liveliest of the war.

Major Montgomery rendered much efficient service with his brave Missouri boys, and it is to them that we are indebted for our success in dispersing the guerillas with

Night put an end to the contest, and our forces-being now within one bandred yards of the Atchafalaya, suffer-ing or the want of water, which could not be obtained om the river, so near at hand, on account of the rebel sharpshooters, who kept up an incessant fire-quietly withdrew to the nearest point at which water could be obtained. This was some five miles back.

OUR POSITION.

The position of our little force under Colonel Day was d precurious, separated only by a narrow stream from an enemy almost tures times their number, wearied and exhausted by their march under a broiling sun and recent flerce little fight, and uncertain as to whether our

communication was open or not.

Such, then, was the position of our force on the night of the 7th, and had the rebels attacked us the result. Notwithstanding, in all these skirmishes we Captain James, Company B, Ninety-first Illinois, shot in the region of the kidneys; L. W. Vansickie, Company A, Ninety-first lilinois, head; Stephen D. Judy, Auderson, Company E, Ninety-first Illinois, end of nose shot off John Hutsell, Company B, Fixth Missouri cavalry, back of head, slight; Wittism C. Bridges, Company B, Sixth Missouri cavalry, thigh, slight; J. C. Mack, Company B, Sixth Missouri cavalry, cheek.

On Inesday morning, the 8th, Mejor General Herron, with the main tody of our forces, about one thousand six hundred men and ien pieces of actiliery, marched to the succer of Colonel Day

mmand. Our whole force then moved forward, and halted near the Atchafabiya, occupying the same positi held the day previous. We now learned from reliable sources that the main body of the rebels had retreated leaving a detachment to oppose our crossing the Atcha-

the river and pursue the flying rebels, who were well mounted, had the start of us, and were in their own country. The order of the General would safely guarantee no such movement, and the object of the expedition

To cross the Atchaf-lays it would be necessary to bridge it, as we had no postoons; and this would cause a considerable delay, and would necessarily draw the fire of the enemy, and would probably be attended with con-

Accordingly General Herron decided that we should return, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th we commenced a retrograi- mov ment, and reached our transports the same night. Our loss on the 8th was only one killed-John Sar ent, of Company H. Twentieth Wis

He was acting in a picket, or vidette, stationed some distance in advance of his company, which was posted as skirmishers on the levee.

river in a vawl, and approached witness ten or fifteen him, when he was shot twice with a revolver, the first time slightly in the bip. At the second shot the ball entered his neck, and passed through his windpipe, which proved morial.

The moment the first shot was fired the rebels set up an unearthly yell, evidently for the purpose of bringing the others within range, when they would have opened upon them. This failed however, for our men did not immediately go to the assistance of the wounded man, and in a few minutes they were heard recreasing the river. The un ortunate man lingered for two bours, when he expired.

I am unable to state the spemy's loss in the numerous expressions that took place, but I am satisfied that it squale, if it does not exceed, our own. We captured an old merchant and citizen of New Orleans, known to be anything but loyal. He left that city list winter as agent for the Louisiana State Bank, for the purpose of investing the rebel notes belonging to that bank in cotton

General Butler was applied to for permussion to do this, and give his full consent. Governor Shepley not only approved, but accepted, that course, so that the back tale trave itself from the loss of the relet menny in its

Governor Shopley himself put up the money in packages and wooled them, writing on them that they should pass through the times unopened.

entered ato an agreement with the rebei authorities were a cred in the vicinity of Shreveport, La.) for as equil is suber of bales of cotton that was greatly exposed to the alternative of being either captured by the Unionborned by the rebeis, with the understanding that is could be only sold to France, England or Spain.

He was furnished with all the necessary papers to pass this coats; within our lines and dispose of it to foreign Comment is supersuary on such a proceeding The following is a copy of a blank robel bond, as a current

Marked

Fost Office The nucleon condition of the Confederate Table of America, and received the value of same in bond, the bases of cotton, marked analysis of the State for the

, the cotten being in good merchantable order and safely stored in a cove of building. The undersigned certifies that the price agreed upon is a fair market price at the present time.

COMPRISED TO STATES OF AMERICA.

This is to certify that the within and above cotton has been sold to be sold Given under my band and the seal of the Treasury De-partment, on the year and day above mentioned. SB RETARY OF TREASURY.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. New ORIEANS, Sept. 20, 1863. Your correspondents from the Sabine Fass expedition

and General Herron's command having furnished you with full and authoritic particulars of the repulse of one and the success of the other, it is unnecessary for pertance, however, relating to other matters, which I have gathered since my last, are well worthy of mention.

From a high official in General Grant's comman learn that rebel deserters, who have entered our lines at Vicksburg within the last five days, report that General Kirby Smith has proclaimed himself Military Dictator of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, has issued a proclamation calling out two hundred thousand negroes and a conscripting all the white men in these States be tween the ages of sixteen and sixty.

From the same officer I learn that Union meetings have been held in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and that the Stars and Stripes have been raised nearly a hun-dred miles to the rear of Vicksburg.

In a recent reconneissance, General Stevenson reports having discovered no less than one hundred bales of cotton between Monroe and Deihi, on the Wachita.

On Monday morning last, about eight o'clock, the troop Natchez were startled by hearing severa volleys of musketry, and, looking in the direction of the firing, they were surprised at seeing upon the opposite bank of the Missesippi, and not more than a quarter of a mile to their left, a running infantry fight. In this neighborhood was a large camp of contrabands,

and, as they were seen to flee from the firing, it was sup poxed that a raid had been made by guerillas. The Ninety-fifth Illinois, Company C, Eleventh Illinois

the First Kansas and Seventeenth Wisconein, were imme distely ordered under arms, and under the command of at once to cross the river.

that a force of guerillas, two bundred strong, had attacked the company of the Thirtieth Missouri who were guarding When the guerillas saw the force crossing the river

younded upon the field.

Colonel Humphrey chased them fourteen miles, and, coming up with a portion of them, a skirmish ensued, in which four of the rebels were killed and a captain and

they hastily left, leaving two of our men killed and four

several privates captured. the rebels crossed, and burned the bridge before out troops arrived, thus cutting off further pursuit.

Here the enemy were reinforced by from two thousand to twenty five hundred men, who fired a volley as we

firing continued, when Colonel Humphrey, finding that the enemy occupied a very strong position, and searing that be would be outflanked, fell back, and returned to

In this skirmish we lost one killed and six wounded The day previous to the attack two hundred head of cattle had been sent to that side of the river, as well as a was made for the purpose of canturing the pontoon train and mules before them; but the bold stand made by the company of Missourians materially interfered with their plans, as it gave us time to send reinforcements over the river before the guerillas could accomplish their purpose AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

On Friday, September 11, the Baltic, B. J. Adams, and surprised and captured at Catfish Point, twenty miles above Napoleon, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river, a rebel paymaster with one million two hundred thousand dollars in rebel bonds. Twenty of his body guard and four captains were also taken prisoners. The party numbered in all about one hundred and seventy-five. The others escaped.

The paymaster and his guard were attempting to cross the river for the purpose of proceeding to Little Rock, Arkansas, where the former mtended paying off the rebel troops at that point.

Sinking of the Steamboat Hannibal.

NEW ONLEASE, Sept. 17, 1863. The steambout Hannibal, of St. Louis, sank this morn miles above Donaldsonville. She had a full freight for St. Louis, nearly all of which went down with the hoat. The passengers were saved.

Musical.

The relieursals of " Roberto Devereux" are now taking place, and to ludge from these sketches, as it were, of the opera, it will produce a most favorable impression upon the public. The music, like all of that composed by the favorite massive. Designiti, is eminently melo-dious. Mmc. Medori and Marzoleni have some beautiful airs to sing, while Bellini, as the Duke of Nottingham has a role admirably adapted to his style. The instru mental music in the opera, though not so forcible and impressive as that of Verdi's works, is nevertheless most attractive.

one of Verdi's most popular operas. Mazzoleni and Bel year, and will ably support our native prima donna in this her first appearance for the season

Mess Kellogg is diligently studying the role of Marguewill be, beyond doubt, one of the great musical events of

Mr. Maretzek publishes the repercouse for the first week of the opera. We see that " Roberto Devereux" will only be repeated once; on Friday "Rigoletto" and The regular sale of seats for the opening of operas. right on Monday, and for the representations during the first week, will commence to-morrow (Thursday) morn-

THE GRAU OPERA TROUPS. Mr. Grou has taken a moment from the enjoyment of his triumphal receptions in Paris, London and Milan to send word to us that he will engage a grand tragelience, a jerma douns who was to sing at Najdes and Palerma, but who found herself relieved from her cogagements from the fact that Victor Emanuel the subventions they had formerly received. Of course Gran, the locky was there to smap up this treasure, as also a little Chatri, a light singer, whom he secured for to be made by Gran, and shall wait for some more definite information one we place implicit comb ence upon the reported additions to his troups. Other entagements he has here. He had binned announced in Paris as to Mr. Gran, the American Impressario, having in his froupe the famous sense Brignost. The attentions which were showered upon him both in Paris and London are attributable, no doubt, to this double announcement and it is not should lay come to his portion. We have go bles, as yet where Mr. Gran will give opera-

To morrow evening the German opera troops appear at fred K. Peace, of Buttalo, a young gentleman of great moved abouty, who has devoted be energies so far, under the guidance or the land. Yes bullet, to perfecting him. act in the art of pranten, Latters recently recessed by this friends here from Herr Von Puters indicate that Mr. Form is an artist of very grant solidty, finite in execution and york, to comprehend the executive of the instrument

Papertus Arabear. The Plorences appear this exceed not on Friday to three light, rathling, joby, lengthfule

for which to but shown the gradual devotion. Mr. feare will be tempered a grand compensatory concert to

this city, at which he will be presented to an American

The understand, as agent of the passessment of the

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the Battles at Chattanooga.

Doubtful Tones of the Southern Journals.

Alleged Gallantry of Breckinridge's Division.

Gillmore's Operations Before Charleston.

of Sumter.

Army. The Southern Army of Northern Virginia,

Increase of Descritons in the Rebel

The news will be found of much interest.

The Chattamooga Battles.

The Chattamooga Battles.

The Chattamooga Battles.

The Chattamooga Battles.

The Chattamorga Battles.

[Telegram to the Richmond Framiner.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 22, 1863.

Two heavy trains with the wounded arrived here this afterneon from Burnt Bridge, near Ringgold, and we have further particulars of the battle, which enables us to correct former unsatisfactory reports that have come on. The principal correction we have to make is, that the enemy's line was formed on the West Chickamauga river, not on l'ea Vine creek, as reported.

After two days' desperate fighting Rossecrans was driven back several miles from his position, and our right fank took and held the road to Chattanooga, by which he received his supplies.

dang took and held the read to Chattanooga, by which he received his supplies.

Last night our right was one and a half miles in advance of that road, cutting him off completely from Chattanooga, which was seven miles distant.

On Sunday night Rosecrans abandoned the field and selected a new position on the mountains.

On Monday morning skirmishing occurred as our troops pushed forward, and about two P. M. cannonading was heard in front.

From the best information we can obtain the

posned forward, and about two F. S. camonating was heard in front.

From the best information we can obtain the enemy has concentrated on the Mission Ridge, and Longstreet was to advance against them this morning.

Our less is stated to reach from two lefteen theusand, that of the enemy is much greater.

To the killed we have to add General Deshler and General flood, who died after the amputation of his leg. Many general officers were wounded. Two Yankee generals are known to be killed—Little and Thomas.

The trains with twelve hundred prisoners have arrived here. Herekinvide's division fought nobly. He lost thirteen hundred out of sixteen hundred men.

Continued Pursuit of the Federals—
Railroad Communication Resumed—
General Hood Not Dead, &c.

The pursuit goes on. Our latest report is the following telegram from Tunnel Hill, September 22, nine P. M.—
THE LATEST FROM BRAINGLATERS.

Our army is near Chattanooga. We expect to be there to-morrow. Rumor says we occupied it to-night.
Private advices represent that two thousand prisoners will arrive on the down trains to day.

A large corps of bridge builders have been sent to the front. Orders have been issued to examine the railroad from builton to Chattanooga via Cleveland. It is supposed that the trains will run on to Chattanooga to day, as the road to Cleveland is known to be in good order, and that from Cleveland to Chattanooga is not known to be destroyed.

This morning a despatch from Ringgold was received by Captain Butler from General Bragg's operator, addressed to the Nashville refugees here. He says — Come on home; the road is clear."

See 1 of 1 learness of 1

It is stated on authority deemed reliable that the enemy has burned all his stores at Chattanooga, and no Yankee in arms se couth of the Tennessee river to-day.

There is no confirmation of the report of the occupation of chattanooga by General Bragg; but it is generally believed.

ermation comes in slowly from the front. Information comes in slowly from the front.
Our loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000;
of which five sixths are wounded slightly. The loss of
the enemy in killed, wounded and presoners is variously
placed at from 25,000 to 35,000.
Large quantities of arms, baggage, Ac, have been
brought into the various depots in our rear. The army
trains have moved forward.
Hany of the wounded are in hospitals near Rock Springs.
Others have been brought to bailton, Marietta and
Atlanta.

Atlanta.

The association press reporter is at the front, and it is noped that he will be permitted to send in true reports.

tien. Hood is not dead. His right beg was amputated, the says he will live to ight the Yankees at least another.

Impressments in Georgia.
ATLANTA, Sept. 24, 1863.

Governor Brown issued to day a proclamation come ing impressments of private property for public use is informed that subsiterus, without authority, frequent impress and give certificate not binding upon the g erament. These practices allenate the people from government, and he is sure the President does not prove of the outrage.

gove of the outrage.

While the government has the power to make impressionant, he is satisfied that it should not be exercised by subalterns without wratten instructions. He considers it the duty of the State to protect the citizens against on exthering arterns.

the duty of the state to protect the citizens against on-authorized seizure,

the informs the citizens of their rights, and says it is their duty to resist impressments by persons who cannot show legal authority. He directs all the state, civil and mittary authorities to assist persons in defending their property against ideal seizure, and arrest and commit to all all persons impressing without authority, until a war-rant is issued against them for robbery.

He defines the authority that should be shown to au-thorize impressment. He does not intend to embarrass the government agents in the just execution of their duty, but will protect the people against outrages.

Doubts of the Richmond Press.

The telegraph the morning adds but little to what already known of the great battle in Tennessee. The some amplification of details, but we have no new some amplification of details, but we have no ne-on what is the great and critical uncertainty of the the fate of Chattanoogs. If our every code is a needy if is comparationly unsequented. We will be pursed the enemy, but will save him in passessing stronghold in Tunnessee and no occupation of his

We trust, however, that our victory is not thus tive, and that it will prove something more than a check to the enemy. The context of our own tel-and the Northern accounts of the battle side and to believe that our army had either got better

nout bold this resit charter of the weak and of a ray that he has marched from it is at the motion with a property of the vators who pursue it. Ohn/laneoga is express to construint for all Tenances, is exactly in the first the state of the majorate of the tenant of the recent is the angle of the memory's accounts of the recent has the are given another oriente. There is the usual Yankee equive the recent belief the second belief the second belief the second belief the second to the second the second to the second the second

the troubled condition of the country, to return to his home, where he could at once must his destiny with the Stuth, whenever the incrending dissolution should come. On the 16th of April, 1861, about the time the first graphocomed from Fort Samer, General Hood resigned his commandation when the United States government, and at or of indefered his services to the South. In due time his services were accepted, he name was entered upon the roll as first demicration, and be was ordered to report to temeral lee, then in Appins. The result was that he was independently of the peninsula, where he was at once given command of all the cavalry of the peninsula, with the rack of captain of regular cavalry. From this position he was some prompted to the rank of major and in the fall of 1861 he was ordered to licetumoud receiving here the command of the Fourth regiment of Texas Volunteurs, then encomped about the city, with the rank of content of the Position here was command of the Fourth regiment of Texas Volunteurs, then encomped about the city, with the rank of coloned of manutry. About a mental thereafter—early in Nevember—the Fourth and Fifth Iesus regiments moved from Richmood for the Potomac, where they were to be organized into a brigade under General Wirfall who be organized into a brigade under General texas volunteers, then encomped about the city, with the rank of chosel of minarty. About a month thereafter—carly in Nevember—the Fourth and Fifth Texas registereth moved from Richmond for the Petonnec, where they were to be organized into a brigade under theoraid Wigfail, who, to that out, had been given the appointment of injudier general. In the next spring of 1802 sceneral Wigfail resigned the position to take his seat in Congress as Senator elect from Texas, and General Hood was appointed to the vacancy. Some time thereafter General Hood was promited to the vacancy. Some time thereafter General Hood was promoted to a toll major general, which position he held to the time of his death.

In personal appearance timeral Hood was striking and commanding. He was full six feed and two mother in height spienoid chest and shoulders, the searching blue gyes, with a fine growth of hair and beard, waving both

height spinned chest and shoulders, the searching blue eyes, with a fine growth of his ran beard, wearing both whiskers and mustache. He had none of that foolish official vanity and supercitiousness about him, though he was grave and dignified in his bearing. He was a strict disclipitarian, but he was as much esteemed and belowed by the men under his command as any general in the army. In his death the army loss one of its most gal-bent and intrepto officers, and the country a man whose deeds will fill a bright page in the history of this war. Rebel Admission of the Ruin

The Trans-Mississippi Region.

The Trans-Mississippi deserves a Better notice than it usually gets in the cotemporary records of the war. This distant region is comparatively ignored in the chronicles and abstracts of the times. Occasionally we have some gibberish of the telegraph about operations in the Irans-Mississippi, or a stray paragraph gives us some incident in this distant part of the Confederacy, or relates a geerila romance there. Beyond these imperfect and desultory records, we have but hittle information of the vast extent of country that lies beyond the Mississippi, its participation in our national struggle, and its romantic fortunes in the war.

Yet the Trans Mississippi is just now one of the most

adventure, and some of the most heroic limitations of the self-devoted patriotism of the people of this confederacy.

One of these illustrations has recently been given. It does honor to our whole people, is a testimony to the world of the resolution of the South, and crowns afresh the spirit of the confederacy. The convention which was called on the 18th of last month at Marshall, Texas, and which represented the Sastes of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Jevas, has put upon record one of the most spirited declarations in this war, and has made to the enemy a timely and impressive vindication of the patriotism, fortinde and virtue of the South.

This convention was attended by Governor Moore, of Iouisiana. Governor Lubbock, of Jezas, tovernor Plannagin, of Arkansas, and Governor Reynolds, of Missouri. They published an address, which expresses the firmest confidence in the final success of our cause, recommends a cheerful endurance of the hardships of the war, and concludes with the grave and solemn piedge of abiding the desumes of the confederacy, and making common fortons with the states that compose it. This declaration of community of interest and fortune appears to be the chief point of the address, and breathes a scattiment of patriotism which is just now a splendid vindication of the unanimity and zeal of our people and an inportant instruction to the enemy of the southminished and undisquised applicit of the South.

The Convexion declares — The enemy may distribe all

the quantitity and real of our people and an integration to the enemy of the continuities of and undisquised spirit of the South.

The Convexion declares —"The enemy may distniss all hopes that the Western section of the conselectory will seek any destiny separate from that of our sisters east of the Miesissippi. Attached to the confederacy by community of race, institutions and integers, baptized in the blood we and they have sourced out together; we desire no new positioni connection. Let our Eastern confederates do their daty; these states and our infain allies will de theirs, and when our joint efforts shall have secured our common safety the remembrance of the danger from a temporary cessition of the intercourse will only strengthen the ties which blad is together."

This piedge is one of peculiar importance at this time to the confederacy. It is useful near the distinct of the intercourse of the first great national materiance was that it interrupted communication between the two sections of the confederacy and three each on it own resources. This division of the efforts of the confederacy is deplorable enough. It naturally tends to weakness and to pairousies. But the fears of such results we may now dismiss in view of the noble resolution of the efforts to obtain it, which, instead of being occasion of jealousy, shall be that of noble and patrious rivalry.

rairy. It is unfortunate that the Eastern States and those of the frame Minerappi have been constrained to separate educate in the war. But it is an especial subject of congratulation and pride that the spirit and manimity of the south are unaffected by such an event, and that the most distant people of the confederacy not only keep, but distributed by the spirit principle of our siruggle and the common cause of our arms.

The people of the trans Mississippi are now self-degendent. They have not only the spirit to meet the emergencies of their situation, but, fortunately, all the emergencies of their situation of such as the series of the situation of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the interior is described.

Rebel Views of Gen. Gillimore's Move-

[From the Wilmington Journal, Sept. 18.]
The great object of veneral Glimore in alming at the destruction or capture of Fort Someter was evidently to remove that obstants to the passage of the venests-of-war into the inner barbor of Cantination and so on to the city. He has done about all he can do against Souther. He has pretty much ruined it, but he connecterate flag still floats over its rune, and the attenuits of the framents to run past and capture the inner harber have at been accessful.

of a Yankee Rect in the Inner hat be worned as a manifered of commensuation societies by believes conditionally and the control of the contro

The Assault on Battery Gregg.

The Assault on Battery Gregg.

From the same paper;

Another assault has been made at that setting this time on Battery Greggy, which met with a studier result as times made on Wagner some line since. We write that the eneity had not experience energy in their india etcore to receive the Charleston in give the thing up as a bad ob. We learn that, from cortain address detices several days since, the escury is quite despendent of several, say well they may be. Collimore had as well shorted by a property of the energy in the energy of the energy several and withdraw his forces, and thereby persist our berow mes to have a fulfile rest, which, no both, would no very acceptable, but at this time.

The enemy have at last ger cutting is exection of Marriss idead and are now within short range of Fort Someon the walls of which they had prevented by our forces, we presume, but we do not know the fact in be as that our locates are now in a stronger position that every described the first to be the case. We find James blood which if we are not mistaken, in the key to the city by laid. Whesher the Montrow will be able to pass over the off structures and the blood butter en on full was a vest the off structures and very the observations and the blood butter en on full was a vest the off structures may till be laken, or we may be compated to errachate these, but that is not daring the city by any means, we possess the fact of the contraction at any process.

mineral and signer, and continues the receiving.

Conserver, sept. 23, 1005,

Our first account the energy has been steady all day.

any time applies too coming men one server, as may, and size extends from the extends for the control of deeparter from the extends it is not a control of the control of the extends of t

The Defence of Charleston.

(From the Raieigh State Journal, Sept. 10.)

Charleston has not yet fallen, and we now begin to behieve that the good oid otty, renowned for its intelligence, hossitality, rednement, patriotism and courage, will stand the for yordesi through which he is passing. The wolfs of Sumic ar interest down har our troops still occupy its founds ions and are ready to step it advance of the crossy. The harbor itself is filled with the most formidable obstructions known to modern wartare, and its shores still frown with the most terrific batteries. But it all there are taken, there is still a brave seldiery to whom the word "surrender" is unknown, with the whole fighting population of the city ready to make every house a cit-del and to dead death and destruction to the involent invader. Long live the brave city of Charleston. A requise to bermout for will teach our people what troe bravery, and skall, and determination can accomplish in this war—will

Governor Benham's message was read to day at one o'clock P. M. He recommends that a unitary force to raised of two regiments of industry—one to be mounted and a proportionate force of cavalry and at last rosest. This force to include able bodied citizens between asteem and easy not in the Confederate service or otherwise legally exampled, those who have employed substitute and those baying demailes.

The Convener asks the Legislature to adopt some policy that with miturate the evils of impressment by the Con-

federate government.

He also asks additional legislation as to furnishing labor
for coast delence. The topics of the message were appro-priately referred.

Message number two was read and considered in secret

Movements of the Schel Army of Northern Virginia.

(From the Kichmond Kaminer, Sept. 24.)
A cavalry fight took place on Treeday, near Liberty
Mile, about 1,500 troops ongaged, under General Staart, while
the enemy had some 4,000 under General Staart, while
the enemy had some 4,000 under General fluterd and
kilparties. The enemy crossed the river above the position occupied by Stuart, and at one time had our cavalry
nearly surrounded, but they out their way out, with a reported loss of 125 killed, wounded and missing. General
Stuart was compelled by overwhelming numbers to rail ported loss of 125 killed, wounded and missing, Gen Sturrt was compelled by overwhelming numbers to back, and it is said that he lefth is dead and wounded, the energy's bands. Seventy eight Yankess captured the engagement were prought down by the Central in last eventing.

We have received the following food from the corre-pondent of the Press Association.

The enemy's exvolvy, in strong torce, occupied Made son Court House last night.

Fighting took place nearly all day to day at Jack's Shor Nothing our cavalry engaged on both sides, our cavalry falling back to Liberty Mills.

Story of a Refugee.

From the same cape.]

A subscriber, writing from Iredel county. North Carolina, makes the following narration, which is like that of thousands of others who have been driven from their

thousands of others who have been driven from their homes in this unbuly war—
"I was compelled to leave my farm and sixty-three negroes in Plast Tennessee in consequence of a rederat force camping on my place, after their occuration of Knoxyillo. I hope it may only be temporary, but all depends on Brago's cross. If successful, our Southern ellistens, who are numerous, can return to their homes, otherwise all is gone, se to Northern Virginia. We have flow crops in East Fennessee, both of corn and wheat, and a large number of hegs and cattle. God grant that we may yet be yieldriven in our cause. The importance of East Tennessee is well known to you, and should be held for supplies."

THE VERY LATEST.

The Battle of Chattanooga Without Beneficial Results to the Rebels.

Apprehensions of a General Attack in Virginia,

The Richmond Lenniser of the 26th last, says -

&c.,

CHATTANOOGA. After two distinct efforts for the recenture of Chatta ooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of that stronghold, and strengthening its works. While events linger in Tennessee, the citus is preparing for a general attack on the line of the Rapidan, and massing his forces at Culpepper. He is also resonnoitring and encroaching on the railroad and the close and indicates a determination to Sult.

Spencer Kellogg was bung as a deserter and spy at

Several trains, with wounded and prisoners, have ar

Reports of the condition of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that

place. There was no fighting vesterday. General Rosecrans has sent in two flags of truce asking permission to bury their dead and relieve their wounded.

General Bragg rejected both of them. -

CRARLEUTOF, Sept. 25, 1863. All is quiet this morning.

Court of Appents. GUERNBACKS DECIDED TO RE A LEGAL TENDER. Athant, nept. 29, 1863. is the Court of Appeals to-day, judgment was affirmed the case of the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather

Binks against Mr. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Bank Judgment was reversed in the case of Meyer against

These decisions decide that "greenbacks" are a 'egal

It is understood that the Court stood o'r to two, Julya Deado and Judge relden dissenting from the decision.

The following is the calendar of the court for to more Non. 4, 436, 5, 575.6, 8, 9, 15, 22 and 14

Personal Intelligence. Gen. McLain and wife, of Correland. Hom A. H. Bloc and wye, or Boston Rev. J. D. Cott, of Maryland, and Br. J. Lamoresan, of Louisland, and Scopping at the 26 Nocholas lives.

Ges, Martindale, of Washington, G. Mallory and lady of Coon., G. H. Mille, of Heaton, G. H. Knowston and hady of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. constrain of Boston, A. Wing, of Albany, Leonard Passano, of Hallimore, W. J. Fockett, of London, and S. Farenell, of Ultin, are stopping at the Askir House.

ping at the Asire House.

H. C. Jurdon, of texas: H. A. Observer and fourly,
Bogiog, J. H. Hen on and party of Hartnesd A. N. Mass
U. S. A. J. Carew and textify, of Nooth Hades Fal
J. P. Inise; and Canny, of Thomson, Mass. J. S. Wyn
of Unchinati Cark. W. Thomson, Supermondent.

George Sconner, brother of Schalos Sconner, is on his deathful in Boston. Mr and Mrs. Harmey Williams have returned in town from their charming seasods residence, and are bossly on gaget in the properation of a novelty.

City Intelligence.

for New York Stars Schmann' Deroy .- The managers of the New York State Soldiers' depot beg to auknowledge the receipt of \$24 in through Mr. P. Yan Name, a doma-tion from the adder of Tortenville, States belond, also for a valuable domation of books from Mrs. J. Elepatrick and Mrs. Murray. Monamuse - Yesterday was the feetical of the Mi

chacimas and was observed with the usual occursors at many of the fatherits and Episcopal churches. At the Trigity the version were perthedarly interesting. The chapten of the Revisio Sagethy was sooning the congregation, and structed minuferable account.

A Browner nation Drowner.—Assumder Beiser, a Rus-

sacing tell overboard at the foot of Notomen stene on Roaday sight, and was decreas before any assistance apply he readered him. The body has not been re-Rockery Account Stary Malaring, a notice of

can seen the effects of increase and make received by being runners of the Harriss Scattered, coast to norme at Navy disc described Fourth strang. Corner Hanney Land on argument. ox.-- the mater priest terryfest Nivit Sent, on the courses to free the one preserves me segreen | Total The control of the control of the text per Che treat year Chepter

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Battle Between the British Fleet and Japanese Batteries.

Reported Repulse of the British with Severe Loss.

Wreck of the Russian Steamer Novich.

&c.,

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28, 1863

The Russian war steamer Novich, last from Bakodadi, span, was wrecked on the north entrance of this barber on the night of the 26th. The efficers and crew were

They report that according to Japanese accounts, received at Hakodadi August 30, the British fleet had been repulsed from Kagosinia, where it went to demand from Prince Satsuna the surrender of Richardson's much

Japanese decoy boat drew towards the shore, which was pursued, attacked and speedily sunk. Masked batteries opened on the feet from the shore, ridding the advance

vossels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the greater portion

of the feet, and the balance retired from the contest MEADE'S ARMY

Mr. F. G. Chapman's Despatch.

The Mexican Ceneral Cortes, accompanied by Major merals Meads, Rumphreys and Floasanten, reviewed a sart of the Army of the Potennac yesternay. In the sorver and neadquarters carefry, near general head quarters, and in the afternoon visited the Fifth corps.

General Cortes expressed the highest satisfaction with The artillery and cavalry never appeared to better to

The General came out under the apsymes of Secretary

QUIT ALONG THE LINE. day, and there is no indication of an immediate move ent, unless the enemy forces one, for which we are fully prepared.

A Brooklyn Officer Shot by Bush whack

ers. Lieutepant B. Williams, Company D. Fourtee-th Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding Saturday towards

Roxbyville, was attacked by two guerillas, in citizens dress, and shot through the leg. It is feared that am putation will become necessary. The after happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the

headquarters of the Army of the Peto

Operations at Mathius Point.

From the Washington Star. 194 28.)
Last week, upon information gives by Captain George C. Hill, commanding the upper fotion on the Petomac, an expedition was sent down to Boyd's Hole and Mathius Point to clear out generiliae and take measures to prevent the rebels from running batteries to those points to destroy passing transports. One hundred men from Colonel Towers' regiment—First D. C. regiment—were sent down under command of Captain Fisher, and landed at Boyd's Hole and Mathias Point, under cover of the gusboats bragos, Resolute and Tenser—all under command of Captain Hill, of the Dragos.

The whole country was souted two lalles inland from the river, but no collision was had with rebels. Near Mathias Point the rebs were seen in senall aguids; but they made off when our men approached them. Captain Hill ordered all the builtings near Mathias Point the whoole at the Point Alter filling the rifle pits and destroying some redeubts used by the cosmy during the blockade of the river, the infantry returned to Alexandria. Some fine herees and males belonging to a Mr. Grimes, a Berco escensioner were captured, but could not be brought off for want of transportation.

Ryy glasses were found in all the houses yellied, and

py glasses were found in all the ficures visit

iginia.

states that a robel raid was made on the vessels aken into Newport), Pearsall, were plundared, taken

out to ma and set adelft. The schooter Alexandria was also plumiered and ren n a sand bur inside the inlet. The government schooler disance, headed with provisions and nutiers' sloves valued at \$30,000, was also captured. The crows of the above vessels were put on board the Alliance as prisoners. She was last none of Sands His

News from Fortress Monroe. FORTHER MOVEME, Sept. 25, 1841. The flag of truce boat New York, in charge of Mayor Molford, arrived from City Point, this evening with three

hundred Union soldiers.

The news in the Electroput papers appears to be neager and of micor importance. operal, but arge the most strengous exercious to reduce hattanoogs and rapel the expected polyanow . M.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Arrival of Gold from British Columbia Loss of the Hamburg Back George Sands, &c.

Arrived steamer Brother Jouathan, bringing \$200,000 treasure from British Columbia. Arrived bark Sociesta (Hambery). Annebuck, from The Hamburg bark George Rinds, Fabrous, from fun

rancisco, May 22, for Hong Kong, has been wrecked on the Crain Should. Crew maved. She had on be \$12,583 50 in specie and freight, and two throughd a hundred barreis of flour for the French in Cochin China The Booksellers' Trade Sale Seventa

Day.
The sale yesterday was not quite no well streaded m previous occasions; but still a large number of and more cases fully up to duplicating prices. There a forms invoice went of exceedingly well, and duplicated freely

Service went of attendingly well and depletated free y Collina & Freethers New York less most write a youd respective. Blakeman & Basema a close books were recey as picarsted throughout at fair robes, and Wen. II. Han, irreleased to the service at the robes, and well as the robes of the seventing the eventing the invested would release by the principal through any great appealably.

The principal involves to day are those of traver, of Bookson Willer & Volve, of Political involves to day are those of traver, and Bookson Willer & Volve, of Political involves to the principal and the

PARRIOR PLEASURE GROUNDS - YEST THE Towner, Pept. 29, match \$1,000, polic house, beat force n five, in harrows.

H. F. Johns vanied b. et. Findey Allen - recoved furtaint
H. Woodruff cannel g. g. Nomero the para turied.

Base Ball. ENTERPRISE THE UNION.
The fret of a home-mid-forme match was played to ween three diabeto. the grounds at the corner or finise

and trans are one. Notice the best of a vertice and trans are one. Notice the best of a vertice for the limitegree foul. (m/y eight area purelyments to the pause. The force should be below to the pause. The force of the pause. (c) a first the particular of the pause. (c) a first the pause. (c) a first the pause of the pause of the pause of the pause of the pause. (c) a first the pause of the paus

MS. HENDER, CO.